IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA AT

Terrible railway revulsion in England and France—Expected famine in England.— Proposed opening of the ports.—Meetings of the English cabinet.—Warlike preparof the English caonet.—Wartike prepar-ations in Great Britain.—Depression in the cotton-market, &c. &c.—Important ministerial changes.—Resignation of Mar-shal Soult.—Prostration of trade in the manufacturing districts, &c. &c.—Mar-

About I o'clock yesterday afternoon our special and exclusive express from Boston reached this of-fice, with the despatches which arrived at that city in the steamship Britannia at 8 o'clock on Thursday

senger came by horses part of the way, Our messenger came by norses part of the way, and then by the famous ateamer Neptune, of the Independent Line, to this city. We are particularly indobted to Mr. Geo. Williams, the gentlemanly agent of that line, and to Capt. Rollins, of the Neptune, for their energy and exertion in aiding us to carry out this piece of enterprise. Carry out this piece of enterprise.
The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th

commenced in England, greater than that of 1825, and similar to that of 1837 in the United States. This revulsion has been produced by the combined influence of a bad harvest all over England and Europe, a bad monetary system, and the unthinking inflation in railway speculations. All stocks and every staple are going down—except the price of breadstuffs, which the impending famine enhances and improves. This terrible movement is just in its commencement. The first blow has been struck; and in Ireland, the agitator O'Connell is already using it for the purpose of opposition to the union. The English government seems to be in a state of alarm, and Sir Robert Peel is calling cabinet after cabinet, to deliberate on the opening of the ports, and the best means to meet impending famine. Cotton is down—corn is up—and the excitement caused by the revulsion is increasing every day. What the result may be, no one can tell—perhaps it is the "beginning of the end" of the financial and political superstructure of England and France.

The steam-ship Marmora from New York and Liverpool for Constantinople, put into Cove 2d November, with coals on fire, and would discharge them.

hem.
The warlike preparations in Great Britain contin-

The frequent cabinet councils, following each

other so quickly, had created a good deal of anxiety throughout the kingdom, and it was thought that they would result in the opening of the ports for The London Standard of the evening of the 3d

ements:

nouncements:

"A cabinet council was held on Saturday afternoon at the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall Gardens. The ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The council sat four hours and a half. After attending the council, the Earl of Lincoln left town for Windser Castle on a visit to the Qureen.

"Another cabinet council will be held at the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall Gardens, this afternoon."

All this trouble and distribution in parties there. It is already stated, on excellent authority, that Lord John Russell, the late leader of the whigs, will join he administration of Sir Robert Peel, and that he will succeed Lord Stanley as colonial secretary. To his important change in the ministry may be attributed in a great degree the confident hope that the poers will be thrown open.

ondon papers of the 28th, together with specula-ms of the American press on the affairs of Mexi-Texas, and the La Plata. The London Times, an article on American politics, remarks that the If an article on American politics, remarks that the commencement of the ression will, in the course of a month, call from Mr. Polk a full and authentic statement of the policy of the government, and adde thus: "The message of the President of the United States has seldom had more momentous topics to deal with, more important doubts to remove, more hidden things to reveal."

Mr. O'Conneil attended a government of Mr. O'Conneil attended a government.

deal with, more important doubts to remove, more hidden things to reveal."

Mr. O'Conneil attended a great gathering of the repealers at Mayo, on Sunday, Oct. 19th. It is stated that 80,000 persons were present, in spite of a great deluge of rain.

The Paris share-market is in a still worse state than that of London or Liverpool.

Reserved carriages for ladies are becoming general upon all the principal railways in England.

It is rumored that the banks of England and France are about to make arrangements for the reciprocal remittance of railway deposits, so as to obviate the derangements in the currency.

Accounts from Leipsic and Frankfort state that the commercial interests in both those cities were in a very embarrassed state, and a financial crisis was inevitable.

is be 100 horse, with the screw propeller. Also a third fron steamer, of smaller tonnage, intended for Buenes Ayres, with the screw propeller. They have also several other smaller iron ships now building. Their yard accommodation is extensive possessing machine rooms, furnaces, smiths' shops with a 90 yards' feontage to the river, which is a mile wide at that point, and 24 feet deep at high water at their yard—which, with other conveniences, are simple enough for building seven iron ships of 700 tons each, if fitted with the screw, at the same time.

Warlike Preparations—There is evidently a screw loose between us and some or other of the countries from which, according to royal speeches we are everlastingly receiving assurances of love and amity. Preparations for sudden heatilities are going on the all directions. Signs of the gui view are to be traced in every quarter. Old fortifications are being needed, and strengthened. New ones are being made ready up to that point from which they could at once be pushed into immediate service. Those in service are gradually increasing their crews to the war complement, while a large flect, delicately called "an experimental squadron," as an army of observation is sometimes designated a cordinative, is in high order, and fully manned, prepared for a dash to any part of the world, and against any enemy against whom it may be required. Buthwhat is it all about? These preparations cannot be from any apprehension of a quarrel with the United States about Mexico or the Creyon territory. Some of them are being made too meet home for that. The real cause is, we opine, without mineing matters, that, in spite of the received and the propared of the country, that it absorbs every or fortable between us and our French neighbors just

China, that they may carry off all the advantages for which we fought and conquered in the late war with that country. Their eagerness to repeat the fable of the welf and the lamb towards our ally of Morocco war, also, in the end, lead to an unpleasant issue with us. But the grand bone of contention just now is the marriage of one of Louis Philippe's sons with the sister of the Queen of Spain, which is sure to elevate him to the throne of that country, and bring a about a new and formidable compact between france and Spain. We say that such a marriage would surely elevate the French prince to the throne of Spain. We have not a doubt of it. Louis Philippe has no such thought; but the wretches by whom Queen Isabella is surrounded and held in captivity, are too deeply steeped in crime and blood and villany, to hesitate about adding one more murder to those which they have already committed, to subserve their selfish and ambitious purposes.—Lierproof Chronicle, Nov. 1.

Extensive foregains by a Liventpool Merchant.

- Hite

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES BY A LIVERIFOOL MERCHANT.

On Saturday, information was circulated throughout the divisions of the metropolitan and city police, that Mr. Lyon, an extensive merchant in Liverpool, in the Smyrna and American trade, had absconded from that city, having committed forgeries to a very large amount. Mr. Lyon is believed to have quitted Liverpool about Monday or Tuesday last; but he was not missed till Thursday. It is suppose, ed that he is in London, and that he intends to quit the country. He is described as about five feet ten inches high, sallow complexion, black bushy hair and whiskers, rather prominent nose, dark eyes, thin face, prominent teeth, thin figure, and very upright; dresses generally in a black-frock coat, figured-silk waistcoat, light trowsers, and black hat, Wellington boots, and black stock, and wears a large shirt pin, and several rings on his fingers; is fond of emoking, and is well known in the sporting world.—London Times, Nov. 3.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY REVULSION. EXTENSIVE FORGERIES BY A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT

TERRIBLE RAILWAY REVULSION.

world.—London Times, Nov. 3.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY REVULSION.

The railway mania has received its quietus. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the reaction has come, it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptey to thousands. But the end is not yet. A more gigantic system of swindling has rarely been seen in these latter days, and the number of "respectable" persons who have lent their names to support bubble companies, make us blush for the cupidity of our common humanity. The Times has been foremost in this work of "fluttering the Volscians." It matters little what motives may have prompted the potentates of Printing-house square to sound the toscin; whether jealousy of their contemporaries, or vexation that they did not participate equally in the spoil, or a determination to destroy the game of those who did—all this is beside the question. "We try the act, the motive Heaven can judge." The only regret is, that it was not done seener. But certain it is, that the Times, true to its character of seizing the right moment for acting upon fears, or controlling the public mind, kicked the beam at the critical instant, and to some extent produced the revulsion which is now witnessed. But without desiring to undervalue the power and the influence of the journal in question, it would be weak to attribute the prostration in the share market solely to its thunder. The Bank of England, the critical state in which the food of the country has been placed by the harvest, and the state of the potato crop—above all, and beyond all, the ridiculous experiments which the projectors of the numberless moonshine companies made upon the common sense of mankind—these causes, irrespective of the diurnal monitor, have forced the declension to its present point. The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced the twee passed away. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swinding has been male friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of haunting the puritieus and offices of the share-brokers in the metropolis, to watch the market, in order to turn their letters of allotments to the best account? One of the railway papers mentions a certain batch of female speculators who contrived to realize, by this kind of chicanery, during the height of the mania, the actounding sum of £500,000.

ing the neight of the mania, the actouding sum of £500,000.

Fabiline expected in England—Hitherto the cycle of the seasons has befriended Sir Robert-Peel. Four good harvests in succession have filled his exchequer—filled the stomachs of the lieges—made the nation prosperous, the people contented. Alas' the scene is changed—the evil day has come upon him, and has found him unprepared to face it. Famine—gaunt, horrible, destroying famine—seems impending. Fears have seized the public mind. In Ireland matters look appalling—in England gloomy. The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The form-fields of the Vistule, the Danube, and the Eibe, are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion; and the cry of "Open the ports, and let in corn duty-free," is heard on all sides, reverberated from every part of the cmagreat deluge of rain.

The Paris share-market is in a still worse state than that of London or Liverpool.

Reserved carriages for ladies are becoming general upon all the principal railways in England.

It is rumored that the banks of England and France are about to make arrangements for the reciprocal remittance of railway deposits, so as to obviate the derangements in the currency.

Accounts from Leipsic and Frankfort state that the commercial interests in both those cities were in a very embarrassed state, and a financial crisis was inevitable.

Thirty railway speculators have taken "French leave" of their bankers in Vienna; the consequence is a fall in shares, and a curtailment of credit.

Another advance of a halfpenny on the 4 lb. loaf took place on the 28th ult., in different parts of London; the "top" price, therefore, of "cheap" bread is now \$4\dar{d}, and of the best wheaten \$9\dar{d}, and in some places 10d, the 4 lb. loaf.

Since the introduction of railways, 412 acts have passed the British Parliament.

Another avonage of a hangernly of more a to. load took places on the 28th uit., in different parts of London; the "top" price, therefore, of "cheap" bread is now 8jd., and of the best wheaten 9jd., and some places 10d. the 4lb. load. Since the introduction of railways, 412 acts have passed the British Parliament, empowering the construction of 278 limes, (some of the neat were for extensions, durations, &c.,) and the total amount of capital to be raised on them was £15.716,937.

There is a report that the Prince de Joinville is to proceed to the coast of Morocco, with a squadron of ships of war, to protect the subjects of France, and to overawe the government of Morocco.

The average number of British shipwrecks in a year is 600, the value of property destroyed £2,500, 1000 sterling, and the number of lives lost 1,560.

A Paris ministerial paper has the following rumor of a settlement of the Oregon question: Out that the cabinets of London and Washington have come to an agreement on the question of the Oregon territory. Oregon territory has been rejected by the American Senate by a majority of only two votes. An American plenipotentiary had repaired to London to follow up the negotiations, which have at length ended in a final arrangement.

I kew Stransmirs.—The construction of iron steamship of 100 tons burden, the first of a line of new steamers building. One, air on steamship of 100 tons burden, the first of a line of new steamers to run between New York and Liverpool. He regines will be fitted up in the first style for passenger and freight as ecommodation. Also another iron steamers, of smaller tron ships now in the screw propeller. They have also several other smaller tron ships now in the screw propeller. They have also several other smaller tron ships now are apple enough for building zeen iron ships of 700 tons each, if fitted with the screw propeller. They have also several other smaller tron ships now in the screw propeller. They have also several other smaller tron ships now in the screw propeller.

crally believed—a proof of the public mind being prepared for such a step on the part of the government. An evening paper has published a statement to the effect that wheat and other descriptions of corn are to be admitted immediately at a low figure—wheat at a sixpence per bushel, and the other kinds still lower; but this statement, although put forth imposingly, is also considered premature. A cabinet council was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, as the premier could not leave his home, owing to an attack of gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings, and expectation was on the qui vire to know the result. Another cabinet council was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the London Gazette, expecting to see an official intimation of the government polioy; but they have looked in vain. The cabinet is said to be divided on the point at issue, but no one presumes to think that the ports will not be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk: "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The decision of the government must speedily be known, because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, but the St. Lawrence will be closed by the ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact, that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the selfsame object, and it is justly said: "The real fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act until he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to put eavil out o

yesterday afternoon.

The Conn-LAW.—The members of the anti-corn law league, resident in Manchester and its neighborhood, held a special general meeting in the Free Trade Hall of that town on the 28th ult. The whole hood, held a special general meeting in the Free Trade Hall of that town on the 28th ult. The whole area of the building was densely crowded; and so great was the anxiety felt by all classes of the people to be present at the proceedings, that many ladies and gentlemen who attended were utterly unable to find sitting accommodation. Among the more influential gentlemen who occupied seats on the platform were R. Cobden, esq., M. P., J. Bright, esq., M. P., and J. Brotherton, esq., M. P., J. Bright, esq., M. P., and J. Brotherton, esq., M. P., Messra, Cobden and Bright addressed the meeting in speeches of considerable length, and urged upon the audience the importance and necessity of using every exertion to upset and finally overthrow the present system, that prohibits the free importation of commodities which form the principal portion of sustemance for the aboring classes. Judging from the present aspect of affairs, and the wonderful change which seems to have come over the minds of some of the corn-law advocates, there can be no doubt but the days of "agricultural protection," as it is called, are numbered, and that, ere long, the "shiding seeke," corn duties, &c., will be consigned with the things that were. With regard to the addresses of Messra. Cobden and Bright, it is enough to say that they were pointed and convincing in argument, pleasing in style, and at times elequent and humorous.

Cotron Manket.—The cotton market, as a reference to our resverts will show continues in a deference of our resverts will show continues in a deference of our resverts will show continues in a deference of our resverts will show continues in a deference to our resverts will show continues in a deference of our resverts will show continues in a deference of our resverts will show continues in a deference of our resverts will show continues in a deference of the continues in a deference of the continues in a deference of the continues of the continues in a deference of the continues of the continues of the continues of the co

Of humorous.

Correy Marker.—The cotton market, as a re-COTTON MARKET.—The cotton market, as a reference to our reports will show, continues in a depressed state; there is but little doing; and if prices are not actually lower than at the departure of the last steamer, they may be said to be in favor of the buyer. The cotton market reflects so faithfully the

tooth branches being £14,001,263.

Trade in the manufacturing districts shows, in its comparative prostration, the effect of the various causes at which we have hinted in our publication to-day. Nearly all descriptions of produce have received a check; but there is nothing so gloomy shead, that a speedy and healthy reaction may not take place.

The iron trade continues brisk; and masters and men are well employed. In the price of pig iron a slight decline has taken place. It is now quoted at £4 15s. in Glasgow. Our market returns will show, nevertheless, that the existing rates are still high and remunerative.

nevertheless, that the existing rates are still high and remunerative.

IRELAND.

The accounts from the sister island, for some days past, as regards the potato crop, are of a very serious and darming character. The failure is dreadful in the extreme, and the prospects before the great majority of the lower classes truly horrifying. The authorities at Dublin Castle seem to have directed their attention to the matter. Commissioners have been employed to visit the different provinces, and to report to his excellency the result of their examination. Up to the present time, these reports are of the most discouraging character. With a poople so steeped in poverty as the Irish are, and discontented with "the powers that be," it is frightful to contemplate the consequence of scarcity. The numerous railways likely to be in progress of formation next summer, and during the course of the present winter, will, no doubt, materially assist to alleviate much of the suffering that would otherwise ensue.

The agitation for repeal is still carried on. Since the sailing of the last American steamer, a number of monster meetings and repeal banquets have taken place; at all of which the Liberator figured as commander-in-chief, and long and eloquent orations made on behalf of the darling object of these political agitators.

The Dublin papers state that the custom-house

made on behalf of the darling object of these political agitators.

The Dublin papers state that the custom-house authorities in that city have been directed to make arrangements for the admission of corn, duty free, on and after the lat of November.

The "Times Commissioner" continues his reports from the west of Ireland. He paints, in forcible colors, the wretchedness of the people, their want of industry, and their unwillingness to expend the least money on the improvement of the land, however much it may repay the outlay. Mr. O'Connell still makes him the object of bitter attacks.

The forato, the famine, and the east.—A

one-third of the potato crop has been deatroyed; that six millions of the Irish population are dependent for their existence on this esculent; that the smallest average quantity of oatmeal, the next chenpeat food that can be allowed to sustain human life for a day, is one pound avoirdupois—comes to the legitimate conclusion that, supposing oatmeal now selling from 16s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt., should, during the dearth, rise no higher than 20s., it would take no less a sum than £17,940 a day, or £3,255,000 for the half year, to sustain the lives of two millions (ome-third of the six millions) of the Irish people. As our contemporary well observes, this is a frightful estimate, and the great agitator has turned the matter in his capacious mind, and has just issued his appeal for—what does the reader thick? Why, for nothing less than the annual O'Conneli tribute. This would be incredible if told in a romance; but simple truth beats the most claborate fiction. The "faithful" are to contribute on Sunday, Nov. 16th.

Our advices from Paris are to the 1st inst.

The announcement of the resignation of the brave old veteran Soult, appears to be based on truth. At his advanced age, repose and retirement would well befit him, so that the old soldier, like the Roman in befit him, so that the old soldier, like the Roman in the capitol, should be enabled to adjust his manule before the closing seene of his eventful career. It is now said, that although he will resign the post of Min ister of War, he will still nominally retain the presi dency of the council. The French telegraph has been busily engaged in transmitting to Paris the state of the war in Algeria. The French forces had left Oran with 5,000 men in quest of Abd-el Kader; whether they will take or overtake him, is another question. He is said to treat his French prisoners well and handsomely; and, in doing so, he sets an example, which it would have been to the credit of the French arms, had they imitated towards his countrymen.

October 31.—Long-supled cotton is rather lower than last week. Egyptian of common quality is more decidedly so—say id to id per lb.—and Brazils slightly; but the great bulk of American qualities remain in price much as before, the turn of the market being in favor of the buyer. The limited demand, the small amount of our actual transactions, and the almost entire absence of speculation, have, of course, produced their usual effect upon the market generally; and we close as we began the week—that is, with every appearance of quietness but with no great pressure to sell. The account LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. week—that is, with every appearance of quietness, but with no great pressure to sell. The accounts by the last steamer give us no reason to expect any short-coming in the crop; but, on the contrary, there appears to be every fair ground for supposing that America will produce a fair and abundant quantity of cotton. 5,500 American have been taken on speculation, and 150 for export. Total amount of sales for the week, 18,070 bales.

Although the accounts received by the Cambria are generally censidered favorable for holders, yet, as the demand continues on a most limited scale, both from the trade and speculators, the market wears a very heavy appearance, and prices of most kinds are ½d. per lb. lower within the last fortnight. Speculators have taken 5,500 American, and exporters 150 American.

Speculators have taken 5,500 American, and exporters 150 American.

Nov. 3.—The market still keeps dull; price

Nov. 3.—The market with considerable firmness.
The sales since Friday last are 8,500 bales, the
whole of which have been taken by the trade, as
speculators may be said to have retired from the

market pro tens of the market pro tens of the market pro tens.

London corn Market, Nov. 3.—The supply of wheat this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, twas pretty good; little business was, however, transacted, in consequence of the uncertainty as to what steps government will take respecting the corn laws. The sales effected were at a decline of 2s. per quarter; bonded was held at various rates, but did not meet a brisk inquiry. Malting barley is 1s. lower, while grinding maintains its value. Beans and peas find a ready sale, at firmly supported rates, Flour meets a dull, heavy sale. Canadian barrels are disposed of at 36s. to 38s.; and American, in bond, 31s. to 33s.

Nov. 3—raices.—Wheat per 1,010, Cana. red 8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d.; white 9 a 9s. 6d.; U. S. red 8 9 a 9s.; peas, Can., white 44 a 46s.; Indian corn per 480 lb. 40 a 44s.; in bond 32 a 35; flour bbl. Can. aweet 35 6 a 37s.; U. S. sweet 36 6 a 38; in bond 31 a 32s.; do and Can. sour 32 6 a 33.6; in bond (U. S.) 26 6 a 27.

LONDON, OCT. 24.—The high prices asked for a small quantity American keg lard, and the very unfair tare, have made buyers cautious in purchasing this article. Cheese: The small quantity of American arrived here has brought 6 a 8s. per cwt. above last vessels, prices.

last steamer, they may be said to be in favor of the last steamer, they may be said to be in favor of the last steamer, they may be said to be in favor of the sequencial (color) of the commercial world, that it may always be regarded, and in fact is, the best index of the national prosperity or otherwise. A variety of circumstances will account for the depression which prevails: forement amongst the number, is the apprehension of a general panic, contingent upon the feaful state of the potato crop; the deficiency or badness of the corn crops; and the absurd pitch to which speculation in rails has been carried. Other banches of business are suffering more or less from these combined causes; and as the winter approaches, this feeling of alarm, there is too much reason that opprehend that the new Cambria, gave no reason to apprehend that the new Cambria, gave no reason to apprehend that the new Cambria, gave no reason to apprehend that the new Cambria, gave no reason to apprehend that the new Cambria, gave no reason to apprehend that the new compared with last year. At a late sale by auction, and it has had fio perceptible influence on the trade. Long stapled, it will be seen, is lower than at the sailing of the last steamer; so are Bezzila, so its common Exptina; but the inferior kinds of America and the market is in favor of the buyers. Since Friday, the 1st instant, the business has not improved, and dullness regins supreme. Speculation has made itself felt at Havre, where, as our correspondent at that city states, the same kind of letharge to a supplied, but, notwithstanding the expectation of a large consumption, the last advices from we found that the sales during the intervening three days, only interesting and satisfactory to learn that the imports of sugar into Great Britain, up to this time, exceed those of 1844 by 24,000 tons, of which 10,700 are from the West Indies, and 2,000 foreign produced by free labor. The increase in consumption for the same period of eight monthal has been 24,100 for the baset which 10,700 are one will be seen period of eight months has been 24,100 gord the present half year, £2,413,062 has been received for the conveyance of goods and passengers on the various railways now opened in England; the length of which is estimated at about 1,180 miles.

The return published by the Bank of England for the week ending the 25th of October, gives the amount of notes actually in circulation as £22,026, 115—being a decrease, as compared with the previous week, of £227,330. The public deposites show a decrease of £905,470. Against these the bank has diminished the securities held by £1,118,414, and the notes in reserve by £135,935.

The amount of oblilion has again suffered a decline of £189,022—the present aggregate amount in both branches being £14,001,263.

Trade in the manufacturing districts shows, in its comparative prostration, the effect of the coday.

y £13,935.

Milion has egain suffered a despreaent aggregate amount in 14,001,263.

ODEON HALL, corner of 4½ street and Pennsylouries Agenue.—Will be exhibited for a few days only, to commence Monday, 24th November, the real American Tem Thumb, Cor. J. H. CHAFFIN, the smallest man in the known world, being 20 years old, 27 inches high, and weighs but 25 younds. He has visited every Atlantic city, and has brisk; and masters and nues brisk; and masters and ln the price of hig iron.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS WILLIAM T. JENNINGS & CO., DRAFERS AND TAILORS.
Importers of cloths and cassimeres, vestings, &c.
No. 231, Broadway, American Hotel,
New York,
Pennsylvania arenue, near Sixth street,
Washington, DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

Pennsylvania arenue, near Sixth street,

Washington,

A RE in receipt of an extensive assortment of

A new goods for fall and winter wear, comprising French and English cloths for dress and frock conts; cassimeres in a great variety of styles; silk, satin, merino, and velvet vestings; milled cloths, tweeds, &c., for overcoats; which will be made up to order, through the aid of asseficient a corps of cutters as can be found in the country—an essential point in the economy to which we would direct, and in rendering the style and character of our garments such as must eatisfy the discriminating that our views of cheapness are not based on the production of any other than first-rate garments, such as have sustained our system of small profits and quick returns, and prompted the solicitation of a call from those who would really effect a saving of the extra per centage levied under the credit system.

The attention directed to the pantaloons department must continue to offer inducements to those who appreciate a fit combining ease and elegance.

In addition to the usual assortment of goods kept by the trade, we have always on hand ready-mode dress and frock coats, pantalons, veste, &c., to answer the requirements of those who, in cases of emergency, may require a first-rate suit. Also, fancy-dress articles in great variety; scarfs, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, hosiery, undervests, drawers, linen and muslin shirts, collars, &c.

Nov. 19—fiff

WINTER MILLINERY.—Will be opened at Mrs. S. Parker's this day, a large assortment of winter millinery and fancy goods.

Pennsylvania av., between 9th and 10th streets.

Nov 18—3tif

To the Eliter of the Union:

EX-GOVERNOR MORTON OF MASSACHUS

The Charleston Mercury, and some other journal of the contemplated to corry the contemplated to correct the contemplated to corry the contemplated to correct the correct the correct to correct the correct the corre

pal letter relied upon—the letter published in the Charleston Mercury with such a flourish—there is Charleston Mercury with such a flourish—there is not a word to sustain the charge of abolitionism; while the motive alleged by that journal, as the cause of its production, is shown to be utterly absurd by the contents of the letter itself. A man in pursuit of the support of political abolitionisms would not, most certainly, have begun his negotiation by avowing his decided hostility to political abolitionism; nor would he have denounced their proceedings in the strong terms employed by Governor Morton. The circumstances, too, under which the letter was written, corroborate this. The people had failed to make choice of a chief magistrate; the legislature, upon which the duty devolved, was closely divided—three abolitionists holding, as it was supposed, the balance of power. Governor Morton was a candidate for the office. Under these circumstances, in a private letter to Mr. Whittier, was supposed, the balance of power. Governor Morton was a candidate for the office. Under these circumstances, in a private letter to Mr. Whittier, who was then an abolition candidate for Congress, and the most influential man of his party in Massachusetts, Governor Morton takes occasion to express his utter hostility to the movements of the abolitionists, and to their organization as a party, declaring that he is no political abolitionist; that he is constrained to believe that many of the abolition leaders are governed by selfish and sinister designs; and deploring their hasty action in reference to the subject. It is, it seems to us, quite absurd to call a man an abolitionist, who, at such a time, and under such circumstances, did not hesitate to put forth sentiments like these; and the fact that they were uncalled for, weighs rather in favor of Governor M. than against him. The assertion impliedly made by the Mercury, that Mr. Morton's election subsequently was the result of this letter, is without the shadow of foundation. He did not-receive the vote of a single abolition member of the house. He was elected by the strength of the democratic party, and without assistance from any other quarter. In regard to the charge from another section, that, after his election, Governor Morton was instrumental in the passage of certain legislative resolves in opposition to the annexation of Texas, we have agite to and they so stand in the "Acts and Resolves" of tha

and they so stand in the "Acts and Resolver" of that year, as published by the secretary of state.

Thus much for the charge of abolitionism, conjured up by some personal enemy of the ex-governor, or by some secret foe of the administration, who is seeking a pretence for open opposition. We have thought it our duty to expose the fraud, and vindicate the executive, thus covertly assailed, at the same time that we performed but an act of simple justice to one of the longest-tried and most faithful advocates and friends of our common cause.

A.

THE OREGON RAILROAD.

THE OREGON RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sin: The proposition for a railroad to Oregon is not original with Mr. Whitney. A gentleman of Kentucky, (whose name was, as I believe, Munday,) about ten or fifteen years ago, published a proposition for a railroad to the mouth of Columbia river, in some of the Kentucky papers. Its details I denot now remember; but the files of some of the Frankfort papers may with safety-be appealed to for that information.

not now remember; but the files of some of the Frankfort papers may with safety-be appealed to for that information.

The subject, now, is attracting very general and deserved attention, not only from the preas, but the people of the Union. In fact, there ought to be but one mind on the subject; all (both government and people) ought to resolve that it should be made, and set about doing it at once.

The only question in relation to it, which should be considered open, is, the beat mode of doing it, so as to secure the greatest good, and cause the least expenditure in its construction.

The proposition made by Mr. Whitney is certainly one that is very liberal on the score of expense; and, so far as that is concerned, the government ought forthwith to accept it. In my mind, there are two objections to the main principles of the matter, as well as many minor ones, of a less easential character.

First: the land that he demands to be given—being, as I understand, thirty mike on each side of the road—would be entirely insufficient to complete the road, which will be 3,000 miles long, at least. The lands would amount to a fraction over 115,000,000 of acres. Twenty thousand dollars per mile, to make the road, and put machinery, &c. on it, is as little as any one can expect it to cost; which would require the expenditure of sixty millions of dollars, and would require the land to bring over 50 cents per acre—a price that cannot be realized from it in fifty years, paying also the interest on the investment at the same time, at the lowest rates that money can be had in the United States.

The other reason is, that it would be improper in our government to surrender (as, of course, it would be required) to individual management so

The other reason is, that it would be improper in our government to surrender (as, of course, it would be required) to individual management so large a portion of our public domain. This would improperly interfere with our general land system, and might very likely prove, in many ways, unwise in our government to create such land-barons within their territory.

One of the minor objections is the place from which Mr. W. proposes to set out—the south of Lake Michigan. As it is to be a national work, it ought to start from a central position of our country north and south, so that every portion of it might have equal privileges. That point would be near the dividing line between Arkaness and Missouri, the propose of the missouri and Arkaness rivers, which, I have often been informed by early French and

when it is made, let the proceeds of the road be applied to the same purpose; the States taking proportions of the cost upon themselves, in proportion to their population, and having the same share in the control and management of the road.

In haste I have put down the above suggestions, because, being a western man, I of course feel interested in all that immediately concerns the West. The proposition sketched above will be decidedly more beneficial to the Atlantic States and cities, than it can possibly be to any of those in the West. To the nation, however, the advantages of such a road cannot now be yet properly estimated. I propose you put these remarks in your paper, to invite discussion on the subject; that is all that is wanted to insure its construction in some way or other. Let it be comconstruction in some way or other. Let it be con pleted, and our Atlantic cities would become the pleted, and our Atlantic cities would become the centre of the whole commerce of the world; and, with the railroad accession which this road would insure, as I have suggested, the wheat, pork, beef, and potatoes of our interior agriculturiats would at once be brought within ten or twelve days of a European market. A WESTERN MAN.

We publish the above communication, as w have done others on the same subject, without me ing at this time the question about the power of the ederal government to engage in such an enterprise

THE MOLESKIN HATS—for the extrem THE MOLESKIN HATS—for the extreme beauty of their general appearance, their peculiar lustre and permanence of color, for durability, for their moderate cost; in fine, for every desirable quality pertaining to a hat, are confidently recommended to purchasers, who are respectfully invited to examine for themselves at the fashionable hat, cap, and for decears. and fur depot of

WM. B. TODD. Sign of the Golden Hat, west of Br Nov 24-3tif

made by the Mercury, that Mr. Morton's election subsequently was the result of this letter, is without the shadow of foundation. He did not-receive the vote of a single abolition member of the house. He was elected by the strength of the democratic party, and without assistance from any other quarter. In regard to the charge from another section, that, after his election, Governor Morton was instrumental in the passage of certain legislative resolves in opposition to the annexation of Texas, we have only to remark, that those who make it do so in the face of facts attested by the public journals of the executive department, over which he then presided. So far from being instrumental in their passage, he refused them his signature; and they went forth to the State and the country reithout even the sign of his approach; and they so stand in the "Acts and Resolves" of that usual price, from 12; cents to \$1 00. Best sewing silk, only 2 cents—worth 5 cents. Best solid-head pins, 4, 5, and 6 cents per paper—worth 10 cents. Spool cotton, (200 yards,) for 3 cents. Worsted mitts, only 8 cents—worth 12;. And thousands of other articles now worn and wanted for half what others sell them for. usual price, from 121 cents to \$1 00

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! To be opened this evening, and ready for sale to-morrow, a splendid lot of 8-4 Tarletana for dresses, at the very low price of 564 cents per yard. Also, a magnificent assortment of French work, very cheap; and a few black silk embossed falls, an article very much wanted, and \$1 00 less than the usue price.
With a very large lot of rich and fashionabl goods, positively for one-half the usual price.
BRAGDON & TWOMBLY,

Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th ste N. B. All goods bought at our store may be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded, if they are not what they are recommended.

Nov. 24—infr B. & T.

DRAWN numbers of the Alexandria Lottery, No. 44, drawn 22d November, 1845: 8 45 16 17 20 55 63 61 62 30 31 37 40 29 On Wednesday, ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, 14 drawn numbers, \$20,000—\$5,000—\$2,500—\$1,088 10 of \$1,000, &c. Tickets \$5-Halves \$2 50-Quarters \$1 25. On Saturday, Nov. 29, \$40,000! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. 45, for 1845, To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., November 29th, 1845. SPLENDID PRIZES :

\$40,000-\$12,000-\$5,840-\$3,000 5 prizes of - -- \$2,000 - 1,500 - 1,250 - 1,200 - 500 5 prizes of -5 prizes of -40 prizes of -&c. dec. 78 numbers-14 drawn ballots.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. tificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$130 Do do 26 half do 65 Do do 26 quarter do 32 50

Do do 25 quarter do 32 50
Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of
packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive
the most prompt attention; and an account of each
drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to
all who order from un. Address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington, D. C. Nov. 24-dind

BENJAMIN HOMANS,
AUGTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner of E and 10th streets,
Washington, D. C.

11 Satisfactory references given, when requi

PROSPECTUS

CONGRESSIONAL UNION AND APPENDIX. 35-Each containing 850 pages.

THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION will be commenced one week after Congress is convened, and will be published SEMI-WEEKLY

until its adjournment, giving the daily proceedings of both houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are condensed to oring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the years and nays on all the important ques-tions. It is printed with small type-br-vier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheel, in quarto form, each number containing 16 oyal quarto pages.
THE APPENDIX, on account of the delar

often occurring in procuring the speeches of members complete, will not be maile regularly semi-weekly, but will contain a many pages of solid reading matter as the Congressional Union.
The Appendix is made up of the Pre-

dent's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the government the members of Congress, written out or revise TERMS.

For the Congressional Union, \$1 50 per copy.
For The Appendix, \$1 50 per copy.
Cleres will be furnished with Ten copies of either the above works for \$12; Twenty-free copies for \$2. EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY on of those who de

For the accommodation of those wh a paper printed at the seat of government du session of Congress only, we will furnish t Extra Union, as follows: Weckly.... THE UNION Will be furnished hereafter to yearl

five copica....

The We will willingly pay the postage on all leters nent to us containing fine dellars and upwark Other letters directed to us, with the postagem paid, will not be taken out of the office.

6 Newspapers throughout the coun by publishing the above until December will receive in return both the Congression al Union and Appendix. Other papers publishing this prospectus until the meeting Congress, will receive the Congress Union during the session. RITCHIE & HEISS.

Washington, October 6, 1845.

R. FRANCE & CO. R. FRANCE & CO.,

Old established prize-sellers, No. 4, west of Breahotel, Washington.

We have had a great run of luck at our officet
past week or two, having sent to correspond
a large number of snug prizes—among them on
\$10,000 to a gentleman living near Romney,!

We now present some brilliant lotteries to be dein Decomber, and we extend an invitation to site
old customers, and the public in general, to fore
their orders to our ever lucky office.

\$20,000

\$30,000. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 46.

To be drawn December 6, 1845 CAPITALS: of.....\$30,00010,0005,000

Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.
ertificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$10

Do do 25 half do 55

Do do 25 quarter do 25

\$50,000. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class 47.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. retificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$16 Do do 26 half do 7 Do do 26 quarter do 3 \$60,000,

.In 6 prizes of 10,000 dollars! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class 48, for 1845. drawn in Alexandria, D. C. December 20th, 1845 SPLENDID SCHEME:
6 capitals of \$10,000, amounting to 60,000 dollars! \$3,500-\$2,340!

75 number lottery-13 drawn ballou Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. do 25 half do do 25 quarter do \$35,294!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 49, for 1845. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on S December 27th, 1845. GRAND SCHEME \$35,294—\$12,000—\$6,000—\$3,000—\$2,073. 75 prizes of \$1,000! 140 prizes of 400 dollars!

&c. Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$140.

Do do 26 half do 70

Do do 26 quarter do 35

Orders from any part of the United Sur for tickets and shares and certificates of pages in the above splendid lotteries will rest the most prompt attention, and an official account and the surface of t Washington city, D. C. Nov. 24-3taw3wcp

DOOFING SLATES.—The subscribers Constantly on hand a large assertment of the quality Velinhelli and Bangor roofing slates, indig 14 by 8, 16 by 8, 16 by 10, 18 by 10, and by 10. Orders for quantities to suit purchasers be promptly executed, at the lowest market precither from the vessel or yard. When orders in for shipment, great care is taken in carting and saving on board; all of which is attended to by experienced hands. Armely to

SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW, 273 Pearl street, New York

Sept 29-3m